U.S. Department of Energy

Supplemental Environmental Impact

Statement:

Site Selection for the Expansion of the

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Date:

Wednesday, April 9, 2008

Location:

George County Senior Citizen's Center

7102 198 East

Lucedale, Mississippi

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Verbal statement on the record by:

OSCAR HAVARD

My name is Oscar Havard, and I live at 118 Jack Road in Lucedale, Mississippi, which is right within an eighth of a mile from the river. And all my adult life, what I wanted to have is a camp near the river. I wanted to live by the river.

And recently I have sold my home and I have bought a camp by the river. And from what I can understand, they're fixing to come take the river away from my camp. Where I live at and where I fish at, when the river is at its normal stage during the spring and the summer, you barely can run your boat motor now. You can almost walk across the river.

And if they start taking fifty million gallons of water a day out of the river where I'm at, the part of the river that I use is going to be gone. And, I mean, I've invested a lot down there and I don't want the river to be destroyed, and I believe that's what's going to happen.

And I guess that's all I've got to say.

I'm -- I'm -- I'm against them putting the -- doing
the salt dome and taking the water out of the

Pascagoula River. Whatever they're doing up there,

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Page 5
      I'm against it.
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Verbal statement on the record by:

DAYTON WHITES

And, of course, I am very interested in -- of course, I'm on several of the conservation boards here in South Mississippi and also Mayor of the Town of Lucedale. And, of course, David came by and visited with me this morning. I have -- I think this is very informative.

I think that I have learned a lot by talking to David and by coming by. And, like I say, I -- as you know, the whole area, basically, has been negative as far as this is concerned. I think that the people who are negative ought to come and -- and listen to what is said so they can have -- I don't think that the facts that people have gotten are the facts that really are.

And like I say, my visit with David makes me look long and hard at whether it's right or wrong to do it. And I'm going to continue to do that. I've got some information left me that I'm going to read when I get back. Thank you.

2.4

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Page 7 1 Verbal statement on the record by: 2 3 DARWIN MAPLES 4 5 My name is Darwin Maples. I live here in this county. I am a retired judge. I was a judge for 6 7 about thirty years here. Like I say, I was born and raised, living in the smokelands of George County. 9 I know all about the streams and, you 10 know, what affects them and things like that. The 11 thing that I -- that I wanted to impress on everybody 12 was that I feel like that if -- if our national -- and 13 by the way, I'm a veteran. I served two years in the 14 Pacific in World War II. I believe in our national defense. 15 16 I believe in looking after things, regardless of what, you know. I think if it took 17 18 sacrificing me and all of my land and everything else 19 to help this nation defend itself, I would be for it, 20 vou know. I believe in that. 21 But the thing that I think this country

But the thing that I think this country ought to do more than what we are doing right now is creating more of these ethanol plants where we can take our own produce, like timber and -- and -- that we have plenty of, and make ethanol across the south,

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Mississippi, our own county here.

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If we could do that, I think you would save enough oil, you know, that's coming in now to make up for everything that this procedure would give. I think that's the first thing we ought to give more thought to.

You see, you're going to spend over four billion dollars on this operation. And if you would just use just a third of that money to stimulate more interest in the production of ethanol plants, I think the savings there would be tremendous and beneficial. I think that's one thing.

Another thing is that I was instrumental,
I was just part of the group, we have passed the
Scenic Stream Act in Mississippi, you know, in George
County here on our streams and the Pascagoula River
that's been declared a scenic stream. Black and Red
Creek and other creeks have been declared a scenic
stream.

And in the Act -- we held public hearings and everything. The essence of that Act was to protect the streams, protect them. And one thing is we would not -- we would encourage the landowners to use the standard forestry practices when you cut timber. In other words, you wouldn't clear footage.

Page 9 You would protect the land. And that's one of the things that we -- we did. Anyway, I think this is a violation of that Act. I think it is. I think it will result in a violation of it. I'm afraid that the erosion is going to be a tremendous problem after this is done. I do. And there's been several old people that have told me they knew about the meeting. Some of them are up in their nineties, and they told me would I please --would I please. Very well.

Verbal statement on the record by:

DORIS I. ALEXANDER

I am Doris I. Alexander in George County, and I feel like that this program that was presented today has enlightened me. I have many concerns, and I still have concerns about getting millions of gallons of water from the Merrill River.

I feel like the Merrill River gets very shallow during parts of the year, but I do see the necessity of having water for the salt dome. And I've gotten some good information concerning that the water is going to be going into the Gulf. I was concerned about the environment, too. And the water is going to be condensed or either mixed in with the saltwater that's in the Gulf already. And I'm hoping that this will keep our wildlife safer. And we need oil. We need petroleum.

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Page 11
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    Verbal statement on the record by:
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 3
                        RICHARD BECK
 4
           All right. My name is Richard Beck. I am a
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    property owner on the Pascagoula River. And as a
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     result, we are very concerned about the quality of,
     not only the river, but also the fishing, which is our
    main activity since we have retired. Well, we're
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     simply opposed to it, is what it boils down to. Thank
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     you.
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Page 12 1 Verbal statement on the record by: 2 3 JAMES NEWMIN 4 5 My name is James Newmin. I'm from George County, have lived here since 1966. I've lived on the 6 7 river since 1966. I've lived in Jackson County in Pascagoula since 1965. I pretty well have made --8 9 have been making my living off of it. I eat out of 10 the Pascagoula River and have sold catfish out of the 11 river for years, for a number of years. 12 Now, my -- my comment is that I am -- for 13 about five or six years, when we was in quality 14 engineering, we charted the Pascagoula River, the rise 15 and the fall of the Pascagoula River. And for a 16 number of years during the months of September and 17 October, the river almost dried up. 18 And to pull that much water from the 19 Pascagoula River during those -- those dry periods, 20 you almost dry the river up, because it was pretty low 21 during -- during that time anyway. 22 There is an alternative. You've got the 23 Tom Bigsby waterway system that comes from Tennessee 2.4 and empties into the Mobile Bay, and you've got the

Pearl River, which is probably no more -- no further

Page 13 off than -- than the Pascagoula. And it would be a good idea to look at those two systems rather than -than to drain that one. We have shrimp, what's called freshwater shrimp. There is only two rivers in the -- in the United States that has this type of shrimp. And they can't stand the dry -- the river being dried up. And another thing that I have got is whenever I worked in quality engineering, we studied the saltwater erosion factor from our cooling systems on our ships. And you're going to have the same erosion factor there. And if you have a problem in a sensitive area between Pascagoula and Lucedale, you're going to dump all that saltwater right back into the Pascagoula River again. That's my comments.

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Page 14 1 Verbal statement on the record by: 2 3 CHARLEY C. WALTERS 4 5 I'm a former employee of the Mississippi Power Company, retired. What -- what I have been concerned 6 7 about and tried to get an answer, and I haven't been able to do it, I can't understand spending all these 9 millions of dollars on this salt dome, and all they're 10 doing is taking -- they're drilling a hole and taking oil out of one well and pumping it into the salt dome. 11 12 It don't make sense to pump oil out of one hole and 13 put it in another hole. 14 They've got oil in the well already The oil company knows where all the oil is 15 16 at and probably sells some of it, too. We ought to 17 leave the oil where it's at and put ethanol in the 18 salt dome. 19 The oil company bid, I think, a hundred 20 twenty-eight billion last year and they got a 21 seventeen billion tax break. Thank you, ma'am. 22

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2.4

Page 15 Verbal statement on the record by: DORIS I. ALEXANDER Doris Alexander. All right. I -- I wanted to add to my statement earlier that I'm very much concerned that we local people need to be getting some training for some of the jobs that's going to be connected with this project. And we have a local college, and maybe something could be worked out between the people who come in and our local officials to get some programs going.

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     Verbal statement on the record by:
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                           EULA BECK
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           I'm Eula Beck, and we're property owners on the
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     Pascagoula River, north of Escatawpa, and we're just
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     very concerned about what will happen to our river.
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     I don't know what else to say. Thank you.
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Page 17 1 Verbal statement on the record by: 2 3 CLEM PARKER 4 5 My name is Clem Parker, and my birth date is May 6, '27. And my most concern is the water flow of the 6 7 river south of where the pumping station will be. As you've already probably been told, most 8 9 of this county is poor people, and they use this river 10 as a recreation point because they don't have the money to go to different locations at the reservoir 11 12 and stuff. 1.3 And my concern is the amount of water 14 that's going to be taken out. And they've already 15 explained it to me, and I'm pretty well satisfied with 16 it. But one man is not going to make a decision on 17 what they're going to do with this petroleum oil. I 18 understand that. 19 But, anyway, they should be very, very 20 concerned of the amount of water they're going to take 21 out of this river, because you have got low tide of 22 water coming down. And, of course, you've got the 23 winter floods and stuff that's going to have more 2.4 water.

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And my next concern would be the -- the

salinity or the salt content in the water that's going to be pumped out of the salt dome itself that's going out -- out to the Gulf. And I understand that, you see. But I think -- this is one person's thinking -- that that brine should be diluted to a certain content to keep from killing the fish or whatever is around that discharge.

2.4

And I understand -- you don't have to write this -- I understand you're going pretty far out. But that water is going to be pretty salty, too. And what kind of effect is it going to have on the sea -- seabeds and your grass or seaweed or plants in the sea that our fish and stuff feeds on, plus what impact is it going to be on life itself, fish life and stuff, you see? That's my concern.

I'm not against this. I'd be a fool to be against something that's going to -- that's going to come in if we need it. But oil is a precious commodity. But to me, our most precious commodity is our water.

Now, you can go up around Atlanta and they can tell you that for -- for a sure thing. That won't happen to us down here, but it's used for the people that's using it for recreation, see. We need to take care of our streams, and that is my concern.

Verbal statement on the record by:

BARBARA COCHRAN

Barbara Cochran. I'm concerned over the river flow of the Pascagoula River. And, of course, I'm also concerned, you know, what it might do to the environment. I've listened to what they're saying in that they will not harm the environment. And we still are concerned.

We want -- Brady and I would like to see our grandchildren and our great grandchildren be able to enjoy the Pascagoula River as much as we have enjoyed it. We think it's such an asset to our county, and we do not want anything to happen to this -- to the nature as we have enjoyed it and others have enjoyed it here in George County.

And we ask that if you do consider what you have proposed, that you will follow the guidelines that you have explained to us. We appreciate your coming and giving us an opportunity to express our concerns.

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Page 20
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     Verbal statement on the record by:
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                         AMON MERRITT
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           My comment is why they don't pull it out of
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     Thompson Creek at Richton rather than pulling it out
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     of the Pascagoula River Basin. That's basically all
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     I have.
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Page 21 1 Verbal statement on the record by: 2 3 LARRY STUBBS 4 5 My name is Larry Stubbs. I am an overall opponent of the entire project. I feel the money is 6 7 not being spent in the best possible manner, that renewable alternative energy deserves a lot more 9 attention and a lot more money than it's getting, 10 because the money is being spent on a nonrenewable 11 source like a gas source. 12 So my purpose here today was just to see, 13 to better inform myself about what is going to go on. 14 I know that money talks and that more money is leaning towards fuel reserves than towards nothing at all. 15 16 I'll accept the fact that this will happen. And I just would like to inform myself about when it 17 18 happens how it will happen. Thank you. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Page 22
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    Verbal statement on the record by:
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                        GAIL MERRILL
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           I just -- I just don't want a salt dome here.
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     Can you give me better benefits for it than against
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     it? I think we need the water. Last year it was so
     dry it would be three or four weeks before we got a
     drop of rain. If it's that way this year and they
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     drain all the water out of it, what are we going to
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     do? And it's going to mess up our wildlife and stuff.
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Page 23 1 Verbal statement on the record by: 2 3 JANET SMITH 4 I -- I feel -- I feel like that the Pascagoula 5 River is one of our best recreational and wildlife 6 7 areas and is one of the -- well, in the nation, is one of the best in the nation. And I'm concerned that this 9 project could affect the tourism situation that we're 10 working to provide in our area. I love to go up the Merrill River on the 11 12 boat, and I would hate to see any problems with --13 that would affect the boating area or would drive the 14 wildlife out into the nearby area. And I just feel like that this is something that they haven't 15 16 researched enough before they try. It sounds --17 sounds scary. Thank you. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Verbal statement on the record by:

GREG REEVES

2.4

My name is Greg Reeves. My main concern is the flow of the river. You know, they're going to pull a lot of water out of the river, and we've had a dry spell for five years. I don't -- I don't know if it can withstand another pull on the river.

Now, my main comment is if the government could help maybe force Chevron in Pascagoula to get their water out of the Gulf instead of getting it from where there's a pipeline that goes there and goes straight to Chevron.

Back in the '70s when they built it, supposedly when the river stage got low, they would close that valve to maintain the river stage. As far as I know, they never turned it off. You know, even when the river was almost under 1.1, almost under a foot last year in the summer, it kept right on sending water down to it.

And the way Chevron, and not only Chevron

-- they just happen to be the one on the Coast -- you

know, all the oil companies are making record profits.

25 It looks like they could pump the water out of the

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     Gulf. They're sitting right on the Gulf and take the
     salt out and use that water rather than pull it out of
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     the river. The environmental part don't really
     concern me. I trust the government knows what's been
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     in construction a long time. They take care of stuff,
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     you know, really go overboard in most cases, I think.
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                 But somebody maybe could ask me why don't
     they get water out of the Gulf. That's my biggest
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     concern, you know. I think it will help everybody.
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     All right.
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Page 26 Verbal statement on the record by: JOHN M. WARD John M. Ward of Lucedale. My main comment was about the environmental conditions around the river should leakage with the salt occur. And as an alternative for the salt taken out, why don't they take it and ship it up north to keep the snow off the streets and everything. Okay.

Page 27 1 Verbal statement on the record by: 2 3 JIM CORLEY 4 My name is Jim Corley, and my primary concern 5 was the drawdown scenario where you lose flexibility 6 7 to schedule the drawdown. If the President says do it, you have to do it. And if that occurs during a 9 low, exceptionally low period of flow in the river, it presents difficulties, is the way I see it. 10 I think those -- that issue needs to be addressed in 11 12 kind of a formal manner so you have plans in place as 13 to what happens when you draw down and don't have the 14 flexibility of time. Okay. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Verbal statement on the record by:

BILLY COPELAND

2.4

My name is Billy Copeland. I'm from Greene

County. My comments are the water consumption, the

intake from the Pascagoula River for -- for mining, I

guess would be the word, of the caverns.

I would like to see, or I would like for it to be considered that possibly a dam be built on the Pascagoula River that would maintain a water level in the Chickasawhay and leave the river. It would have less effect, in my opinion, on the -- on the farming and the -- and the sports, the fishing, and so forth. I would also like to have it considered that, instead of using fresh water, that the -- that the water be pumped from the Gulf and then back to the Gulf for distribution.

I know that that has been mentioned somewhere in the past, and I know it costs more money or capital to do it and a little more energy cost to do it. But I think that would have a valuable effect on the fresh water coming down -- down the Pascagoula River. And I think that's all I have to say. Thank you.

Verbal statement on the record by:

ODIS BEECH

2.4

I'd rather they would use saltwater for the primary and use -- use the Pascagoula River as a secondary. To me, that would make better sense, because during the winter months, you could get probably a lot of it out of the Pascagoula River.

During the summer, it would really do damage to it when it's real low. And that's all. To me, that would make better sense than anything else.

I know they're talking about letting water out of the reservoir up on the other side of Waynesboro up in that region somewhere, but I don't know.

Most of the time when we've -- when we've got dry weather, they've got dry weather, too. I don't know what kind of level they've got on that reservoir. But normally, the Leaf River and the Pascagoula and the Chickasawhay are low at the same time. They hardly get a big rain enough to raise the river in New Augusta. I don't know where that thing starts. I'm familiar with Chickasawhay. It starts up around Waynesboro, but -- unless it rains a whole

bunch in what they call the river basin.

Now, if we get a nationwide, like, say, a hundred-mile radius of rain like we got here a week ago, we wouldn't have no problem. But you don't know when you're going to get one of those. You may get more than you need.

I've got a camp on the Pascagoula River, and that's the reason I'm interested. But back when they had Georgia Pacific in New Augusta, they told us it would not affect anything, but they was wrong on that, ever who done those negotiations. It ruined the river for four or five years. But they've sold out to somebody else now. They — they don't seem to have as much trouble now. But for awhile you couldn't even get on the sandbar. It turned to a gold color when the water was up. What it was doing was letting that dioxin dye, or what they got was letting out at night and nobody knew about it.

They were supposed to have a holding tank for it, you know, a big pond, and take tests on it and then let it out when it's right. But if they'd get in a hurry, they'd let it out when they wanted to.

That's about all I've got. Thank you.

Page 31 1 Verbal statement on the record by: 2 3 GLEN HARVISON 4 5 Well, I just want to know, do the people that's pushing this thing, have you all ever been to the 6 7 river in July and August on the Pascagoula River? can wade across it and never get up to your behind, I 8 9 quarantee. It will get so low, you can wade it 10 anywhere you want to. And I can't see putting that much, taking 11 that much water out of it a day. How many gallons? 12 13 I'd like to see them put a dam down there somewhere 14 and control the water. If you go down there now, you can't even 15 16 catch a fish on it. I'm not -- I'm not for that. I 17 don't care about the salt dome. We're not going to 18 get no money out of it here. 19 I worked in the oil fields eight years. 20 worked down there in the late '70s and '80s when they 21 said there was a shortage of oil. You could see them 22 clouds burning every day, seven days a week, 23 twenty-four hours a day, burning that oil because they 2.4 had the storage tanks full. Thank you.

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Page 32
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    Verbal statement on the record by:
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 3
                        WILL HOLLAND
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           My name is Will Holland, and I strongly oppose
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     this. I really do. I strongly oppose it because we
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     don't have the water in the Pascagoula River to do it.
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      I've fished that river for seventy-two years, and I
    know there ain't that much water in there. That's all
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     I've got to say.
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Page 33 Verbal statement on the record by: FAYE HOLYFIELD Faye Holyfield, and I am concerned about our Pascagoula River because it is one of the last scenic and undisturbed rivers in the lower forty-eight, and so I'm interested in what impact this will have on our freshwater river and also its surroundings. you.

Page 34 1 Verbal statement on the record by: 2 3 LISA JOLY 4 I've been a life-long resident of Jackson County 5 and George County. They are right next to each other. 6 7 I think this is a terrible idea. I think that people should be exploring other avenues of renewable 9 resources like hydrogen. 10 Does anybody know that we're in a drought? Does everybody forget that word? I mean, Atlanta just 11 12 cut how much water going to Florida for something that 13 didn't even need to be growing? If they needed it 14 that bad, they should have put it in an aquarium 15 somewhere. 16 I think that they're wasting the taxpayers' money. We're never going to be finished 17 18 paying for this project, and it's not going to do what 19 it's set up to do. It's not. 20 If they're -- if they're going to pull 21 water out of the river, then they ought to have a 22 machine there to make the water potable again and pump it right back. And if they're not going to make it 23 2.4 potable again, then they should leave it alone. 25 And if they can expand the other

Page 35 1 facilities that they have now, expand those facilities that are already up and running and leave Mississippi 2 3 out of it. We're in a drought. It's so unnecessary to waste the money, as far as I'm concerned, and I 4 think it's a waste of everybody's money. 5 It's not going to help nothing. 6 7 project is never going to be paid for. It's going to be costing the taxpayers money forever. And then if they decide they need to expand on it, it's just --9 it's a Catch 22. But I don't think that they should 10 -- it's -- it's not going to help our country any. 11 12 I just can't see it helping our country any. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Page 36 Verbal statement on the record by: GERALD SCOGGINS My name is Gerald Scoggins, and I would like to know if they have looked at a low head down on the river to increase the water level in the river as an alternative. This would be both beneficial to the local people, and it would be beneficial to DOE for their reservoir. And I am for the project. That's all of my comments. Thank you, ma'am.

Page 37 1 Verbal statement on the record by: 2 3 CHAD WELFORD 4 I don't think the Pascagoula and Chickasawhay 5 River can support this because, currently, Chevron is 6 7 having to purchase water to supply their needs during the drought in the summertime. 9 And we have land on the river, and you can 10 currently walk across the river during the summertime. 11 So, you know, if you take more water out of it -- I 12 can walk across three or four foot depth of water. 13 You know, I just don't think that the people of George 14 County is ready for the water level dropping lower. We're struggling enough with the drought, much less 15 16 the federal government taking more water out of the rivers. I think the Gulf Coast, intercostal waterway, 17 18 would be a lot better source for a water level. 19 That's all I've got to say. 20 21 22 23 24 25

Verbal statement on the record by:

DAGO MAPLES: (Via telephone)

2.4

I'm from George County over here on the west side of the Pascagoula River, and I stated to him that my concern is why not have a level in the river, to not take any water once it gets to that level.

In other words, there should be a stated level of water that everybody agrees upon not to take the river any lower than whatever the level is agreed upon by whoever has that authority.

And, of course, the resolution that was presented in the George County Times, the resolution that the County Board Supervisor at the George County Times stated was that they were opposed to this salt dome operation. And I was just kind of voicing my opinion that it should have some limitation but still let it go.

And I had a concern to him, why are you getting out good salt? Why not pile it up and save it for a later time? And he said that they investigated it, possibly, or it could be done, and then there would be no need for the fresh water. So I don't know what the problem would be, but I'm just sitting over

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Page 39
     here thinking a little bit about the thing. That was
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     mostly my concern with it.
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Verbal statement on the record by:

ERIC RICHARDS

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Eric Richards, and I do represent the Gulf

Conservation Coalition. We do have some concerns

about the methods -- methods being proposed for the -
for the site construction. We're not opposed to the

SPR itself. And the group I represent would love to

see this done and done in the right way such that

we're not impacting the environment and we're not

creating some negative economic issues as well.

Even though we know the project overall is a very big positive economic project for the state, we'd like to make sure there are not the negative economics that go along with it which we think can occur in the surrounding part of the state.

Ultimately, what we would like to see is that the project go forward and that everybody come away feeling like they got exactly what they were hoping for, the people of the community looking out and seeing that they've not lost environmental resources, economic issues, and that the folks at the Department of Energy have -- go away with an SPR at Richton and are able to say that we did this in an

environmentally-friendly way and the economic development folks in Mississippi say, look, we brought in a full billion dollar project.

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Now, the concerns -- the concerns that we have primarily go in four directions. One is a raw water intake from the Pascagoula River system, whether it be at Leaf River or at the Pascagoula River,

Merrill.

There is a large concern that taking an additional fairly large volume of water from that river system, combined with the large volumes of water already being taken from the river system for our industrial needs, could have some impact on the ecology of the river from a number of different directions; saltwater intrusion, lower water levels, and the unknowns of how much impact that is. That's one concern.

The second concern is the brine disposal of the Gulf of Mexico, increasing salinity levels, causing damage to the marine life in the surrounding waters. We've seen damage just recently. We've just recently seen damage in our nearby waters in adjacent Alabama from higher salinities naturally occurring because of the low river flows from the drought that we're in -- we're in the middle of, and also a -- a

cut in one of the barrier islands that occurred from Katrina, allowing more saltwater into the -- the Sound.

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It raised the salinity levels to a point where they've now lost virtually all of their oyster reefs in that entire area, which was once a very productive oyster-production area. The biologists have been there in the last couple of months determining the extent of the damage, and they found that it's almost completely wiped out.

And it was entirely due to the increased salinity levels, not directly killing the oysters, but that the entire salinity has changed the ecology, allowing oyster drills, the enemies of the oysters, to move into the area and kill the oysters.

Where normally the oyster drills are kept away by the freshwater inputs, our salinity levels allowed them to -- to move in, basically change the environment, a naturally-occurring event concerning Mississippi.

Again, back to the brine disposal, that's just one of the items that we think has a potential of accelerating the salinity levels and causing things just of this nature.

The brine disposal pipeline, another

concern because of the length, the hundred miles from Richton down to the diffuser sites, the potential for brine spills is also a very large concern. And that stems from looking at the statistics from the existing four sites, SPR sites, Louisiana and Texas.

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In the Department of Energy's

Environmental Impact Statement, it indicates -- well,

it shows a twenty-year history of brine spills from

those four sites. It shows the total volume of

spills, and it shows the number of spills. And when

you divide the volume of spills by the number of

spills, you find that it averages two hundred

eighty-two thousand gallons per spill.

The DOE in that same Environmental Impact
Statement on the adjacent page to the brine spill
history also predicts fifty-six spills from this brine
disposal pipeline. So that's a huge concern.

If we have fifty-six spills and they are anywhere near the magnitude of what the average spill size was at the four existing sites, any one of those by themselves will be a horrendous, you know, could have a huge impact. But fifty-six of those would be even worse.

That, coupled with the fact that the -the Environmental Impact Statement from 1992 for that

same Richton site predicted in that brine disposal line that there would be two spills of at least three million gallons, obviously, technology has improved since '92 till now; but to be able to say that there are not going to be any huge spills like were predicted fifteen years ago, I don't know if our technology has improved that much. That's three.

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The fourth -- fourth concern is the location of the tank form at the terminal in Pascagoula. The tank forms, according to the plan, is forty-nine acres in size. It's currently to be located on a deep water -- waterfront site in Jackson County. And the Department of Energy predicts that -- and the EIS, it talks about ten jobs, ten permanent jobs. I just -- just found out that it may be, you know, a few more, twenty jobs or more. The concern there is that that property is much more valuable than ten jobs or twenty jobs.

I work at a site almost next door to where one of the proposed sites is. We operate on sixty acres, not much more than the forty-nine acres. We've had twelve hundred employees on our site.

One of the proposed sites for this tank

form is actually on an -- an industrial site that

covers ninety acres. They've had almost five thousand

employees on that ninety acres. So to give up a forty-nine acre site in that area for ten or twenty jobs when that same site could hold five hundred or a thousand jobs is not a good deal for the county. So those are the four concerns.

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I'd like to offer some suggestions. On the raw water intake, doing a little studying, it appears that pulling water from the Mississippi River might be a viable option. And even though it's a much further distance than the Merrill intake site, there is already — part of the plan is to provide a distribution pipeline from Richton to Liberty which wouldn't be used until after the dome is developed and filled with petroleum.

What I would like to propose as an option is to make that line large enough to be able to handle raw water and extend it from Liberty over into the Mississippi River, use it during the site development. And then once the site is developed, then you can use it for the whole distribution into the Caplin pipeline.

The U.S. Geodetic Survey shows figures
that the average -- average annual flow rate of the
Mississippi River at that point in the river is
roughly six hundred times the average annual flow rate

1 | in the Pascagoula River at Merrill.

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So taking that much water out of the Mississippi River shouldn't have any impact, virtually, at least compared to what it would have in the Pascagoula River. So we think that's an option for the raw water intake.

The brine disposal, actually to eliminate the second and third concern, and that was the disposal and the -- the spill potentials, and that is to dispose of the brine via deep well injection somewhere in the vicinity of Richton, wherever the -- the deep strata is suitable, even if it has to be several sites.

In other words, if one site is not completely suitable, multiple sites might be an option. It -- it -- it greatly reduces the length of the pipeline which eliminates a lot of the spill potential. It completely eliminates the potential for increase in salinity down in the Gulf waters.

It was an option that was considered back in '92 for Richton. So at least at one time it was considered a viable option there. It was used, deep well injection was used at two of the existing four sites. So we -- we think that at least it should be looked at as a -- as a potential option and because it

could -- it could really eliminate quite a few of the
-- the potential detrimental effects.

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The fourth concern was the tank form location. I think that's a real easy one to fix.

Move the tank form site inland one or two or three miles somewhere directly upline of the pipeline that will be running down into the county anyway.

I'm sure there will be some added costs for pumping from the terminal, the dock space, which would still have to be somewhere in the county port area, but that could be accomplished fairly easily, but move the tank form inland.

Even though you incur some additional costs for pumping, you might actually save some money because now you've moved inland and you don't have to have as much to worry about for hurricane protection for those tanks, meaning things like dikes and dams or raising the area to situate the tanks on.

We think about things like the -- the huge oil spill just south of New Orleans after Katrina which virtually wiped out one whole town because one tank, one oil storage tank, shifted off its foundation about thirty feet and dumped the -- the -- the contents of the tank and then -- and then coated all those homes, not only with saltwater -- coated not

only the homes with saltwater but with petroleum. And they were not able to rebuild.

That could happen here unless the proper protection was -- was performed for those tanks. So moving inland actually helps in that regard and may save some money.

So those -- so those, we feel, are some options that could be done. And in the end, back to what I said initially, everybody walks away smiling. SPR happens in Richton. The environment has minimal impact. The negative economics in the southern part of the state are reduced to -- to no -- no negatives, I guess. And I'd like to add that we do appreciate the Department of Energy coming down and hearing the comments and taking another look at the plans. We're very appreciative of that. Thank you.

Verbal statement on the record by:

KELLY WRIGHT

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My questions are what stage of the river's level are they going to call the stage where they're not going to -- okay. On the river stage, they say they're not going to drop it more than an inch when it's low. What's -- what's going to be the deciding factor of the stage of the river, and how -- how long will it take them to cut the water off when it is an inch low?

The other question is, and I'm sure they're looking into it, the amount of water that Chevron already takes out of the river, Mississippi Power, and then the new addition that Chevron is building is going to require more water and — already when the river is low and they're pulling that water out. They're having to pay some of the reservoirs to dump water into the river. So they're looking at that, too, as an alternative to where they're going to have water dumped in that will be available from the reservoirs to take out?

Other questions would be the studies. Are they going to do the studies on the tributaries

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     leading into the river, what effect it will have on
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     those waterways when they pull that level down to an
 3
     inch lower than the low stage. And that will do it.
     THE COMMENTS CONCLUDED AT 8:01 P.M.
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Page 51 1 CERTIFICATE 2 3 STATE OF ALABAMA: COUNTY OF MOBILE: 4 5 I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing 6 7 transcript of proceedings in the matter aforementioned was taken down by me in machine shorthand, and the 9 questions and answers thereto were reduced to writing 10 under my personal supervision, and that the foregoing 11 represents a true and correct transcript of the 12 proceedings given by said witness upon said hearing. 13 I further certify that I am neither of counsel 14 nor of kin to the parties to the action, nor am I 15 16 anywise interested in the result of said cause. 17 18 19 Linda S. Crowder, RPR/CCR-462 20 Registered Professional Reporter 21 22